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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. A gunpowder factory situated about five kilometers southwest of Koluszki, south of Lodz, was reconstructed and began production during the summer of 1950. This plant was built by the Poles before 1939, and was expanded by the Germans during the war, but after 1945 most of the equipment in the plant was removed by the Russians. Almost all the male inhabitants of Koluszki are working in the gunpowder factory; there may be between 1,200 and 1,500 persons employed at the plant. The entire area, which is about fourteen square kilometers in size, is fenced by barbed wire and under constant guard. Powder which is produced in the plant is moved by rail to an unknown destination.
2. Small detachments of soldiers at the railroad stations and the postoffice constitute the only Soviet troops in Lodz. The Polish garrison in Lodz is composed of infantry, artillery, armored troops and some aviation units. An officer training school is housed in the former barracks of the 31st Infantry Regiment at ulica 11 Listopada. This school is under command of Lt. Col. Andrzej Kulczycki, a pre-war Polish officer, and has about six companies of 150 men each.
3. In a pre-war barracks at Sieradz west of Lodz is located the headquarters for liaison troops (Centrum Wyszkolenia Lacznosci), an officer training school, and a newly organized artillery regiment.
4. A liaison regiment (pulk lacznosci) with the field post number "J.W.-2357-B" is located at Legionowo, near Warsaw. An engineering regiment (pulk saperow), with the field post number "J.W.-3136/B" is located at Wloclawek, east of Torun, on the Vistula River.
5. At Loba about three hundred K.D.J. officer cadets, mostly youths between sixteen and eighteen years of age, and other K.D.J. units received training in field conditions and marksmanship during the spring of 1951. Members of Gluzba Polsee brigades also have been sent to the village for training.

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6. There is a WOP unit of about 46 men located in Leba. This unit is part of the WOP battalion in Lebork, and this second unit is subordinate to the WOP unit at Wejherowo. The latter group is known as the "Command of the Cadre of the WOP". (sic) (Dowodztwo Kadry WOP). The commander of the unit at Wejherowo is the only official in the area who is authorized to issue personal documents needed by inhabitants of the coastal region, and to issue fishing documents.
7. A Soviet radio station is maintained in Leba at ulica Kosciuszki 84, in a one-story house. The unit consists of one officer and five enlisted men, all of whom wear army uniforms. The radio crew is changed once each month, and the soldiers are not permitted to have social contacts with the inhabitants of the village; they receive most of their supplies from a Soviet trawler which occasionally calls at the port. The Soviet officer sometimes contacts the Polish commander of the local WOP unit. This radio station is movable, and has two high masts and an antenna in the courtyard of the house. No Pole has entered the house since it was taken over by the Soviet troops. It is thought that the radio station is used in connection with ship traffic on the Baltic.
8. There are two patrol boats assigned to the Leba WOP unit. These boats are former American landing craft and have the markings "R-1". It is thought that the vessels will be amalgamated with the Polish Navy in the near future.
9. Leba is occasionally visited by small vessels of the Polish Navy, and on several occasions the village has been used as a training center for companies of marines who arrived from Gdynia or Ustka.
10. The Captain of the Port of Leba is Stanislaw Harynek, and the Chief Inspector of Fishing is Czeslaw Gozdzik.
11. About six hundred meters west of Leba on the coast, situated not far from Lake Leba, are three German-built V-2 bomb bases. After the war the Russians carried out experiments in the area under the direction of German scientists. Eventually two of the V-2 bases were dismantled and presumably were shipped to the Soviet Union, but the third was left untouched. During the spring of 1951 the third base was visited by a Polish military mission, and soon afterward an engineering unit began to work in the area on some unknown type of development. Building materials have been brought to the area by truck.

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